



Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, Australia.

CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 16.

Summary for the State of Western Australia.

Prepared under instructions from the Minister
of State for Home and Territories

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THE STATE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Census Collection.—The Census of the State of Western Australia was taken as on the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Census and Statistics Acts 1905–20*. The work of collection was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician, the local organization being under the control of a deputy Supervisor stationed in Perth. Through the cordial co-operation of the Commonwealth Electoral Office the electoral organization was made available for Census purposes, and the Divisional Returning Officers were appointed Census Enumerators in their respective Divisions, the Census Divisions being made coterminous with the Federal Electoral Divisions. To assist the Enumerators, Sub-Enumerators were appointed to control operations in areas which in the main corresponded to the Electoral Subdivisions. These latter officers exercised immediate supervision over the work of the actual Collectors. The Deputy Supervisor for the State was the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Western Australia. The total collecting staff for the State comprised one Deputy Supervisor, 5 Enumerators, 54 Sub-Enumerators, and 739 Collectors, a total of 799.

2. Tabulation.—On the conclusion of the collection the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for the rest of the Commonwealth and its Dependencies. In the main the tabulation has been carried out by the Hollerith electric tabulating plant installed for the purpose. Details in respect of (i) Ages, (ii) Length of Residence, (iii) Conjugal Condition, (iv) Birthplace, (v) Nationality, (vi) Race, (vii) Occupation, (viii) Grade of Employment, (ix) Cause of Unemployment, (x) Duration of Unemployment, (xi) Religion, (xii) Education, and (xiii) Schooling, have been compiled in respect of each of the Local Government Areas in all the States and Territories of the Commonwealth.

3. Summary of Census Results for Western Australia.—This bulletin presents in tabular form the summarized results for the State of Western Australia as a whole, relating to the subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Where possible, comparisons have been made with corresponding figures from the Census taken in 1911. To the tables have been prefixed some brief comments and explanatory notes.

From the results given in the tables, it may be seen that during the ten years between the 3rd April, 1911, and 4th April, 1921, the population of Western Australia increased by 50,618, or 17.9 per cent.—from 282,114 to 332,732. The number of males increased by 9.7 per cent., and females by 29 per cent., with the result that the proportion of males to the total population declined from 57.3 per cent. in 1911 to 53.3 per cent. in 1921.

SECTION 2.—AGES (Table 1).

1. Age not Stated.—The number of persons in Western Australia for whom particulars relating to age were not given was greater in 1921 than in 1911. In 1911 the number of persons whose age was not specified was 1,872, or 6.6 per 1,000 of the population, whereas in 1921 the number of such persons was 2,451 or 7.4 per 1,000.

2. Centenarians.—On the present occasion only 1 person, a male, was returned as being aged 100 years or over. The corresponding number returned in 1911 was 3—1 male and 2 females.

3. Variation in Age Distribution.—Table 1 of the following Summary shows, for quinquennial age groups, the change which has taken place in the age constitution of the population of Western Australia during the ten years between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. The very small increase of only 53 in the number of children under 5 years of age is due to the lower birth rate prevailing during the war and post-war years immediately preceding the Census of 1921. During the five years 1916–20, the average annual birth rate was about 24.5 per 1,000 persons living as compared with a rate of about 29.5 per 1,000 during the years 1906–1910. These birth rates are the factors which are responsible for the numbers of children under 5 years of age. The difference between the crude birth rates mentioned, however, was to some extent modified by the improvement in the infantile mortality in the later period. The increases in the number of persons in the age groups, 5–19, are due to the greater number of persons born during the years 1901–16, as compared with the years 1891–1906. It is apparent, however, from an examination of the statistics of births and deaths, that many of the persons born during the later period did not remain in Western Australia.

The change which has taken place in the population of Western Australia with regard to the numbers at “soldiers’ ages” (20–44) is in striking contrast with the other States. Throughout these groups the male population of Western Australia has declined, and notwithstanding some increase in the number of females, the groups 25–39 show a net decrease when the sexes are taken together. In the other States, the number at these ages show substantial increases as the effect of immigration during the years 1910–13. Although Western Australia received a large share of the arrivals into the Commonwealth from overseas countries during the years mentioned, the effect on the population figures has been neutralized by a continuous excess of departures to the eastern States of the Commonwealth in consequence, in a large measure, of the decline of the gold mining industry.

From 45 years to the century, each age group showed an increase in numbers, due chiefly to the advancing age of the large numbers who entered the State during the nineties. It may be mentioned here that the change in the age constitution of the population of Western Australia is a reversion towards a normal composition. The heavy immigration of the nineties, which included a preponderance of persons between the ages of 20 and 45 years, very seriously disturbed the previously existing age constitution as the following percentages will show:—At the Census of 1891, the proportion of the Western Australian population in the age groups 20–44 was 41 per cent. At the Census of 1901 (after the immigration referred to) the proportion in the same age groups had risen to 52 per cent. By 1911, this proportion had fallen to 44½ per cent., and at the Census of 1921, it was about 36.4 per cent. In New South Wales the proportion of the population in the age groups 20–44 represents about 39 per cent., and in Victoria about 37½ per cent. These proportions for New South Wales and Victoria respectively, stand substantially the same back to the Census of 1891, so that if the conditions in these more settled States be accepted as a standard, it will be seen that the population of Western Australia is more nearly normal in its age incidence than it has been for some years past.

This process of settlement in the population is further indicated by the change which has taken place in the relative proportions of the sexes. In Western Australia, at the Census of 1901, there were 158 males to every 100 females, while the average for the Commonwealth at the same time was 110 males to every 100 females. By 1921, the discrepancy between males and females in Western Australia was reduced to 114 males per 100 females. In 1921 the proportion of the sexes for the Commonwealth as a whole was 103 males to 100 females. It would appear, therefore, that the population of Western Australia, both with regard to ages and to sex, is settling into a condition more in harmony with that of the rest of the Commonwealth.

4. Adults and Minors.—From the circumstances referred to in the previous paragraph the population of Western Australia has become less adult than it was in 1911. In 1911 the persons over 21 years of age represented 59 per cent. of the total population as compared with 56.8 per cent. in 1921.

SECTION 3.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA (Table 2).

1. Number Unspecified.—The number of instances in which the length of residence in Australia was not specified for persons born outside the Commonwealth was considerably less than in 1911. In 1921, approximately 2.7 per cent. of such persons failed to supply the desired information, as compared with 4.7 per cent. in 1911.

2. Australian Born and Immigrant Population.—The figures in Table 2 indicate that the Australian-born population of Western Australia increased during the ten years by 39,820 persons, or 19.1 per cent., while the immigrant population increased in the same period by 10,798, or 14.8 per cent., so increasing the proportion of the Australian-born from 74.1 per cent. of the population in 1911 to 74.8 per cent. in 1921. Of the total increment of 10,798 to the immigrant population of Western Australia, 10,612, or 98 per cent., were females. Many of these females were no doubt the brides of returned Australian soldiers.

3. Variations.—It will be noticed that the variations in the number of persons classified according to length of residence at the two periods under review, follow an almost regular wave-like movement, indicating the fluctuations in the volume of immigration.

The smaller numbers in 1921, of persons who have been resident in the Commonwealth for less than five years, indicate that fewer foreign-born persons arrived in Western Australia during the years 1916–20 than during the years 1906–10. The increase in the numbers who have been in the Commonwealth for from 5 to 14 years is due to the large number of arrivals during the years 1906–15. The overseas arrivals into Western Australia were particularly heavy during the years 1911, 1912, and 1913. The smaller numbers included in the groups 15–29, and the increases in the groups 30–44, reflect from both sides the large numbers who arrived in Australia during the years 1880–95.

4. Length of Residence 0.—The figures given under “Length of Residence 0” relate to persons who had been in Australia less than twelve months at the date of the Census. This number is always relatively heavy, as it necessarily includes most of those persons such as crews of overseas vessels, overseas travellers, and others who may in general be termed “birds of passage.”

SECTION 4.—CONJUGAL CONDITION (Table 3).

1. Headings Employed.—At previous Australian Censuses the headings used in this connexion were four in number, viz.:—(i) Never married, (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed, and (iv) Divorced. On the present occasion a further heading of “Judicially separated” was included. As, however, there appears to have been some confusion as to the significance of “Judicially separated” and the difference between this expression and “Separated,” it is not proposed to utilize the results, but to include all the persons so returned as “Married,” thus conforming to the classification of previous Censuses.

2. Conjugal Condition Unspecified.—A total of 2,798 persons, representing about 8.4 per thousand of total population, failed to indicate their conjugal condition, as compared with about 1.8 per thousand whose condition in this respect was unspecified in 1911.

3. Married and Never Married.—Of the total population of the State, 194,635, or 59 per cent., had never been married, the proportion of males who were never married being 62 per cent., and females 55.6 per cent. Those whose marriages were still in existence totalled 121,635 persons and represented 36.8 per cent. of the total. In 1911 the number of married persons represented 34.3 per cent. of the total population, while the never married represented 62.1 per cent. Of those persons who, at the time of the 1921 Census had never been married, 55.2 per cent. were under 15 years of age, as compared with 50 per cent. in 1911; these proportions, however, were by no means common to the sexes, for, whereas in 1921 of the males who had never married 50 per cent. were under 15 years of age, the corresponding proportion of females was 61.7 per cent. In 1911 the proportions under 15 years of those who had never married were—males 41.8 per cent., and females 62.8 per cent.

4. Widowed Persons.—Of the total population 4 per cent. were in a state of widowhood in 1921, the proportion for the male population being 2.6 per cent., and for females 5.5 per cent. Similar results for 1911 were—males 2.6 per cent., females 4.8 per cent.; total persons 3.5 per cent.

5. Divorced Persons.—At the Census of 1921 the total number of divorced persons recorded in Western Australia was 610, as compared with 290 in 1911, an increase of 110 per cent. in the ten years. In 1921 there were 180 divorced males per 100,000 of male population as compared with 116 per 100,000 in 1911, while there were 190 divorced females per 100,000 of female population in 1921 as compared with 85 per 100,000 in 1911.

SECTION 5.—BIRTHPLACES (Table 4).

1. Birthplace Unspecified.—A satisfactory feature of these returns was the relatively small number of cases in which no return as to birthplace was furnished. Such cases represented 3.2 per 1,000 of the population in 1921 as compared with 7.6 per 1,000 in 1911.

2. Born in Australasia.—As already noticed in reference to Length of Residence, the Australian-born population of the State showed an increase during the intercensal decennium, and in 1921 represented 74.8 per cent. of the total as compared with 74.1 per cent. in 1911. The New Zealand-born population of Western Australia declined by 17 per cent., and represented a total of 2,539 in 1921 as compared with 3,054 in 1911.

3. Born in Europe.—An interesting item in this table is the increase shown for the ten years of persons born in the British Isles, the total of 50,836 in 1911 having grown to 66,740 in 1921. In view of the fact that many persons recorded in 1911 as from such birthplaces were of advanced age and would have died before the Census of 1921, the immigration from the British Isles during the decennium must have been sufficient to make good this fairly heavy wastage and give the excess of 15,904 shown above. Many of these arrived in the period of relatively heavy immigration in 1911–13, but from the fact that of the total increase of 15,904, in the number of persons resident in Western Australia who were born in the British Isles, 10,736, or 67.5 per cent., were females, it would appear that the British brides of returned Australian soldiers were an important element. The German-born population of the State diminished from 2,036 in 1911 to 1,004 in 1921, while the French-born increased by 15. The number of males born in France declined by 31, while the females increased by 46. Those born in Greece were more by 241, and those born in Switzerland by 22 than in 1911, but for all other European countries decreases are shown.

4. Born in Asia.—The number of persons born in Asia were less in 1921 than in 1911 by 1,584, or 26.4 per cent., the only Asiatic country showing an increase being Syria. The number of persons born in Syria increased from 55 in 1911 to 190 in 1921, or by 245 per cent.

5. Born in Africa.—There was an increase of 154 in the number of African-born, of whom 128 were born in the Union of South Africa.

6. Born in America.—The American-born population decreased from 1,123 to 971, or by 152, of which 146 were born in the United States of America.

SECTION 6.—NATIONALITY, i.e., ALLEGIANCE (Table 5).

1. British Subjects.—Prior to the present Census a record of the population according to allegiance was not attempted in Australia, except in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. On this occasion all persons were asked to state their nationality, with the result that 325,489, or 97.8 per cent. of the total population were definitely stated to be of British nationality.

SECTION 7.—RACE (Table 6).

1. Distribution.—At the Census of 1921 the population of Western Australia comprised 326,740 persons of European race, 3,772 persons of non-European race full-blood, and 2,220 half-castes, i.e., persons of whom one parent was of European race and the other non-European. It will thus be seen that, combining the full-blood and half-caste population, the total non-European element represented 18 per 1,000. At the Census of 1911 there were recorded in Western Australia 5,658 non-Europeans of full-blood and 1,624 half-castes, representing 25.8 per 1,000 of the total population.

2. Chinese.—The numbers of full-blood Chinese in Western Australia have declined from 1,812 in 1911 to 1,327 in 1921, a decrease of 485 in ten years. Table 4 shows the number of persons, who, at the Census of 1921, were returned as having been born in China as 1,226. The difference between this number and the number of persons of Chinese race is due to the fact that some full-blood Chinese were born in Australia, and others were born elsewhere than in China. During the intercensal ten years Chinese half-castes increased from 60 to 119.

3. Japanese.—The number of full-blood Japanese declined from 1,732 in 1921 to 1,234 in 1911, and the half-caste Japanese increased from 10 to 11.

4. Syrians.—The number of full-blood Syrians increased from 24 in 1911 to 96 in 1921, and the Syrian half-castes increased from 3 to 12.

5. Hindus.—The number of Hindus recorded in 1921 was 162 against 555 in 1911. The number of Hindus, however, is likely to be largely affected by the number of lascars on board ships which happen to be in the State at the time of the Census. The number of Hindu half-castes increased from 35 in 1911 to 58 in 1921.

6. Other Races.—With regard to other full-blood races not mentioned above the numbers were in all cases less in 1921 than in 1911, and in the case of half-castes the only increase of important dimensions was in the number of half-caste Australian aboriginals, which increased from 1,475 in 1911 to 1,956 in 1921.

SECTION 8.—OCCUPATION (Table 7).

1. Unspecified.—The proportion of cases of failure to specify occupation was somewhat more on this occasion than at the previous Census, representing 7.8 per 1,000 in 1921 as compared with 6.9 per 1,000 in 1911.

2. Breadwinners.—The total number of breadwinners recorded in 1921 was 145,760, as compared with 136,696 in 1911. The proportion of females to the total of breadwinners rose from 15.2 per cent. in 1911 to 17.7 in 1921. Of the total male population 68.4 per cent. were breadwinners in 1921, and 72.5 per cent. in 1911, while 16.7 per cent. of the females were breadwinners in 1921 and 17.3 per cent. in 1911.

3. Primary Producers.—Of the total of 145,760 breadwinners recorded in 1921, 48,979, or 33.6 per cent., were Primary Producers, as compared with 53,587, or 39.2 per cent., in 1911. Thus the numbers engaged in Primary industries declined in the intercensal period by 4,608, or 8.6 per cent. The number of persons engaged in Mining and Quarrying in 1921, was less than half the number so employed in 1911, having fallen from 18,199 to 9,044. The numbers engaged in Fisheries declined from 2,924 in 1921 to 2,051, or by nearly 30 per cent. The numbers engaged in Trapping, &c., and in Forestry have also fallen, but the numbers involved are not large. The decreases in these industries were to some extent compensated by increases in the numbers engaged in the Agricultural and Pastoral Industries. Those engaged in Agriculture increased from 21,566 to 26,564, or by 23 per cent., and those engaged in the Pastoral Industry increased from 4,200 to 4,833, or by 15 per cent.

4. Industrial.—In Western Australia the Industrial Class employs the second largest number of breadwinners. In 1921 this group employed 32,526, or 22.3 per cent. of all breadwinners, as against 28,028 or 20.5 per cent. in 1911. In actual numbers the increase in the Industrial Class has been greater during the intercensal period than in any other class, though relatively to the numbers engaged it is less than in the Commercial Class.

5. Commercial.—Next in numerical importance is the Commercial Class, which increased from 18,284 in 1911 to 21,784 in 1921. This class represented 14.9 per cent. of the total breadwinners in 1921 as against 13.4 per cent. in 1911.

6. Transport and Communication.—The number of persons engaged in connexion with transport and communication increased from 12,226 or 8.9 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1911 to 14,222, or 9.8 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1921.

7. Domestic.—In the domestic class the total for 1921 was more than the corresponding total for 1911 by 417, the number of females having increased by 866, while the males were 449 less, so increasing the proportion of females in this class from 68 per cent. to 72 per cent. In 1911 approximately 10 per cent. of the breadwinners belonged to this class, whereas by 1921 the proportion had declined to 9.6 per cent.

8. Professional.—The Professional Class represented 9.2 per cent. of the breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 7.5 per cent. in 1911.

9. Independent.—The number classed as Independent increased from 750 in 1911 to 806 in 1921.

SECTION 9.—GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT (Table 8).

1. Nature of Data.—Under the heading of grade of employment are given particulars concerning the number of persons employed in different capacities in the various branches of industry. The grades under which the statistics are published are five in number, viz., (i) Employer, (ii) Working on own account, (iii) Assisting but not receiving wages or salary, (iv) Receiving wages or salary, (v) Unemployed. In addition to these categories provision is made for (vi) Grade not applicable, which consists mainly of dependants, and persons of independent means not engaged in gainful occupations, and (vii) Grade not stated.

2. Grade not Stated.—Of 141,447 persons to whom the expression "grade of employment" was applicable 2,981, or 2.1 per cent., omitted to furnish the desired information as compared with 1.6 per cent. in 1911.

3. Employer.—A feature of this table is the marked decrease in the number of persons returned as employers, the total for the State having fallen from 14,256 in 1911 to 9,200, a decline of 35.4 per cent.

4. Workers on Own Account.—In the case of persons working on their own account without employing paid labour the positions is reversed, and there is an increase of nearly 61 per cent. The decrease in the number of employers mentioned in paragraph 3 above appears to be accounted for by the increase in the number of workers on own account, many of the smaller employers of 1911 having dispensed with paid assistance by 1921. It is probable also that the establishment of returned soldiers in small businesses and other ventures has tended to swell the number of workers on own account.

5. Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.—This group consists mainly of sons, daughters, and other relatives of the principal who are assisting but are not on wages. During the ten years the number decreased from 3,002 to 1,498, a decrease of 50 per cent.

6. Receiving Wages or Salary and Unemployed.—In considering the extent of the Wage and Salary earning portion of the community, account should be taken of the persons returned as unemployed at the date of the Census since these persons are, ordinarily, earners of salary or wages who happen to be out of employment at that date. Combining the two grades for this purpose it appears that 104,850 or 32 per cent. of the total population of Western Australia belong to this class. Eliminating those for whom grade is not applicable and those whose grade was not stated, it may be said that 74 per cent. of the male breadwinners and 85 per cent. of the female breadwinners of Western Australia at the date of the Census belonged to the class of wage and salary earners.

7. Unemployed.—The total number returned as unemployed in 1921 was more than twice as great as the corresponding number in 1911, and it is of interest to note that these results are substantially confirmed by figures collected by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau of Census and Statistics. Details concerning cause and duration of unemployment are furnished in the following sections.

SECTION 10.—CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Table 9).

1. Causes Dealt With.—In the Census inquiry persons out of employment at the date of the Census were asked to give the cause of their condition under one or other of the following heads:—(i) Scarcity of employment; (ii) Illness; (iii) Accident; (iv) Industrial disputes; (v) Old age; (vi) Other causes. Of a total of 9,071 recorded as unemployed in Western Australia, 453, or approximately 5 per cent., failed to comply with this request.

2. Proportion Unemployed.—Adding the unemployed to those receiving wages and salary gives a total for the wage and salary class of 84,304 males and 20,546 females. Of these males 9.1 per cent. were unemployed, and of the females 6.8 per cent. Combining the sexes, the unemployment percentage over all was 8.6 per cent., which coincides with the results obtained by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for Western Australia.

3. Distribution of Causes.—For the two sexes combined approximately 41 per cent. of the unemployment recorded in Western Australia at the date of the Census was ascribed to scarcity of employment, 35 per cent. to illness or accident, 1 per cent. to industrial disputes, 1.25 to old age, and 22 per cent. to other causes. Similar details are not available for 1911.

SECTION 11.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Table 10).

1. Nature of Data.—In the instructions accompanying the Census slips unemployed persons, that is persons who were out of work on Saturday, 2nd April, 1921, were asked to state the number of working days during which they had been unemployed. These results have been tabulated in detail and a summary for Western Australia is given in Table 10.

2. Duration Unspecified.—The number for whom duration was unspecified was much larger than was the case with most of the other items, and represented 14.4 per cent. of unemployed persons, being 14.2 per cent. for males and 15.2 for females.

3. Distribution According to Duration.—The results in respect of specified duration may conveniently be grouped into four periods, viz.:—Under five weeks, 3,699; five and under ten weeks, 1,389; ten and under fifteen weeks, 779; fifteen weeks and over, 1,899. Of the total of 7,766 cases for which duration was specified, approximately 47.6 per cent. were under five weeks, 17.9 per cent. from five to ten weeks, 10 per cent. from ten to fifteen weeks, and 24.5 per cent. above fifteen weeks.

SECTION 12.—RELIGION (Table 11).

1. Classification.—As the various denominations of the Christian Religion include about 95 per cent. of the population, the natural classification of the data relating to Religions would be the division between Christian and other. The main heads actually employed are (i) Christian; (ii) Non-Christian Religions; (iii) Indefinite; (iv) No Religion; (v) Object to State; (vi) No Reply.

2. Unspecified and Indefinite.—Of the heads indicated in the preceding paragraph, three, viz., Indefinite, Object to State, and No Reply, are very unsatisfactory from the point of view of completeness of information. At the Census of 1921 these represented 9,486, or 2.85 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 11,244, or 4 per cent. of the total population for 1911. In the Christian group, also, there are three headings of an indefinite nature, viz., Catholic, undefined; Protestant, undefined; and Christian, undefined. For the Census of 1921 these three together totalled 8,147 or 2.6 per cent. of the Christian aggregate, as compared with 15,619 or 5.9 per cent. of the corresponding aggregate for 1911. There is little doubt that undefined Catholic, representing 2,048 in 1921 and 5,346 in 1911, usually signified Roman Catholic, and that the numbers so returned might, without serious error, be included under that denomination. Concerning those recorded as undefined Protestant, representing 5,739 in 1921, and 9,971 in 1911, no similar allocation can be effected.

3. Church of England.—The denomination with the largest number of adherents, and that in which the greatest numerical increase was experienced, was the Church of England, for which a total of 153,229 was recorded in 1921, an increase for the ten years of 43,794 or 40 per cent. In the Church of England in Western Australia the male adherents predominate, though the excess of males in 1921 was not as great as in 1911. In 1911 the male members of the Church of England numbered 125 to each 100 female members, whereas in 1921 the proportion of males had fallen to 111 per 100 females. It should be noted, however, that this tendency to the equalization of the sexes is present in total population of the State, inasmuch as the relative number of males per 100 females has fallen from 134 in 1911 to 114 in 1921. The adherents of the Church of England represented almost 47.4 per cent. of those whose religion was stated in 1921, as against about 40.4 per cent. in 1911.

4. Roman Catholic.—Combining the Catholic undefined with those returned as Roman Catholics the total for 1921 was 66,536, as compared with 61,962 in 1911, an increase of 4,574 or 7.4 per cent. As regards sex the masculinity has declined in very nearly the same degree as in the total population. In 1911 there were 130 males to each 100 females, whereas in 1921 there were 110 males per 100 females. The Roman Catholic total, combined as above, represented 20.6 per cent. of the total population of specified religion in 1921 as compared with 22.9 per cent. in 1911.

5. Methodist.—Third in order of magnitude is the Methodist Church with a total of 39,108, or 12.1 per cent. of the total population of specified religion. During the decennium 1911-21 the number increased by 4,760, an increase on the 1911 figures of 13.9 per cent. In respect of sex there were 98.3 males to each 100 females in 1921, as compared with 109.2 males to each 100 females in 1911.

6. Presbyterian.—The Presbyterian Church of Western Australia had a total of 28,377 adherents in 1921, as compared with 26,678 in 1911, an increase of 6.4 per cent. during the ten years. The number of Presbyterians in 1921 represented slightly less than 9 per cent. of the total population. The number of males to each 100 females was 121 in 1921, whereas in 1911 there were 141 males per 100 females.

7. Other Christian Denominations.—The principal Christian Denominations in Western Australia other than those referred to above were, in order of numerical importance—Congregational, 6,557; Baptist, 5,541; Church of Christ, 3,861; Salvation Army, 2,331; Seventh Day Adventist, 1,433; and Lutheran, 1,159.

8. Non-Christians.—The most strongly represented of the Non-Christian religions in Western Australia was the Hebrew with a total of 1,919 in 1921 as against 1,790 in 1911, an increase of 129 or 7.2 per cent. during the ten years. The number of persons stated to be of the Hebrew religion represented about 58 per 10,000 of the population in 1921, whereas in 1911 it was about 63 per 10,000.

9. No Religion.—In 1921 the number of persons stated to have no religion was 1,774, or 53 per 10,000 of the population, as against 1,260, or 45 per 10,000, in 1911.

13. EDUCATION (Table 12).

1. Information Collected.—The information in respect of education collected at a Census is necessarily meagre, and in Australia it has never amounted to more than a statement as to ability to read and write. The results are thus broadly a division of the population into three main groups, viz., (i) those who cannot read; (ii) those who can read but cannot write; (iii) those able to read and write. Group (ii) is so small as to be practically negligible, and group (i) consists mainly of children.

2. Education not Stated.—In 1921 there were 8,167 persons who failed to furnish the required information as compared with 7,943 in 1911, the proportion so unspecified in 1921 being 24.5 per 1,000 of total population and 28.2 per 1,000 in 1911.

3. Cannot Read.—The proportion of the population who were unable to read was approximately 16 per cent. at both periods under review. Of the 48,201 persons, who, according to the Census of 1921, could not read, 34,977 or 72.5 per cent. were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 27.5 per cent. were also children. Of the illiterates in 1911 nearly 81 per cent. were under five years of age.

4. Read Only.—Those returned as able to read but unable to write totalled only 800, of whom 743 were stated to be able to read English, while 57 were returned as able to read a foreign language but not to write it, and not able to read English. The corresponding numbers in 1911 were—English 567, foreign language 318.

5. Read and Write.—The number of persons returned as able to read and write English was 273,079, while 2,485 were returned as able to read and write a foreign language but not English.

14. SCHOOLING (Table 13).

1. Numbers Receiving Instruction.—At the Census of 1921 the number of persons in Western Australia returned as receiving instruction was 74,436, or 22.4 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 47,600, or 16.9 per cent., in 1911.

2. Places of Instruction.—Of the places of instruction the State School occupies the foremost position in respect of numbers attending, the total of 52,941 State School pupils in 1921 representing 78.5 per cent. of the number for whom the place of instruction was stated. The corresponding proportion in 1911 was 74.8 per cent. Similar proportions for pupils at private schools were 18.2 per cent. in 1921 and 21.6 per cent. in 1911. The number returned as receiving instruction "at home," though not large at either Census, had increased during the ten years from 1,655 to 1,932, an increase of 16.7 per cent. In 1921 there were 267 persons recorded as University students; the University of Western Australia was not established in 1911.

3. Sex and Schooling.—Very little change has taken place in the proportion of the sexes attending State and private schools respectively. Such small change as there has been, however, shows a tendency towards a lesser proportion of males at private schools.

CENSUS RESULTS.

NOTE.—The figures contained herein are subject to revision on completion of the detailed tabulation.

1. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of the Population.
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4	17,804	17,173	34,977	17,709	17,215	34,924	95	- 42	53
5-9	19,149	18,735	37,884	14,807	14,387	29,194	4,342	4,348	8,690
10-14	17,493	17,040	34,533	11,789	11,627	23,416	5,704	5,413	11,117
15-19	14,945	14,723	29,668	11,787	10,806	22,593	3,158	3,917	7,075
20-24	12,910	12,859	25,769	14,713	10,584	25,297	- 1,803	2,275	472
25-29	12,295	12,134	24,429	15,487	10,429	25,916	- 3,192	1,705	- 1,487
30-34	12,928	11,368	24,296	15,641	10,582	26,223	- 2,713	786	- 1,927
35-39	12,257	10,665	22,922	15,551	9,917	25,468	- 3,294	748	- 2,546
40-44	12,703	10,182	22,885	13,923	7,924	21,847	- 1,220	2,258	1,038
45-49	12,361	9,116	21,477	10,758	5,648	16,406	1,603	3,468	5,071
50-54	11,108	7,336	18,444	7,345	3,745	11,090	3,763	3,591	7,354
55-59	8,281	5,082	13,363	4,199	2,427	6,626	4,082	2,655	6,737
60-64	5,526	3,441	8,967	2,788	1,818	4,606	2,738	1,623	4,361
65-69	3,020	2,102	5,122	1,869	1,320	3,189	1,151	782	1,933
70-74	1,663	1,292	2,955	1,124	813	1,937	539	479	1,018
75-79	859	746	1,605	576	376	952	283	370	653
80-84	367	317	684	254	139	393	113	178	291
85-89	125	123	248	64	59	123	61	64	125
90-94	21	17	38	25	10	35	- 4	7	3
95-99	8	6	14	3	1	4	5	5	10
100 and over	1	..	1	1	2	3	..	2	2
Not stated	1,454	997	2,451	1,152	720	1,872	302	277	579
Total	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618
Under 21	72,346	70,455	142,801	58,838	56,203	115,041	13,508	14,252	27,760
21 and over	103,478	84,002	187,480	101,575	63,626	165,201	1,903	20,376	22,279
Not stated	1,454	997	2,451	1,152	720	1,872	302	277	579
Total	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

2. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Length of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside the Commonwealth.

NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS OF RESIDENCE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	4,032	1,996	6,028	9,238	3,066	12,304	- 5,206	- 1,070	- 6,276
1	988	1,500	2,488	2,841	959	3,800	- 1,853	541	- 1,312
2	215	262	477	1,878	761	2,639	- 1,663	- 499	- 2,162
3	130	99	229	1,244	546	1,790	- 1,114	- 447	- 1,561
4	204	212	416	1,009	477	1,486	- 805	- 265	- 1,070
5-9	13,511	11,778	25,289	3,410	1,827	5,237	10,101	9,951	20,052
10-14	7,751	4,555	12,306	3,979	1,952	5,931	3,772	2,603	6,375
15-19	2,387	1,434	3,821	3,772	1,695	5,467	- 1,385	- 261	- 1,646
20-24	2,919	1,516	4,435	6,426	2,849	9,275	- 3,507	- 1,333	- 4,840
25-29	2,490	1,273	3,763	5,336	2,292	7,628	- 2,846	- 1,019	- 3,865
30-34	4,840	2,415	7,255	3,196	1,255	4,451	1,644	1,160	2,804
35-39	3,859	1,908	5,767	1,419	623	2,042	2,440	1,285	3,725
40-44	2,244	1,090	3,334	1,145	584	1,729	1,099	506	1,605
45-49	1,034	543	1,577	1,131	803	1,934	- 97	- 260	- 357
50-54	710	449	1,159	836	699	1,535	- 126	- 250	- 376
55-59	648	492	1,140	912	720	1,632	- 264	- 228	- 492
60-64	427	412	839	317	221	538	110	191	301
65-69	437	453	890	61	58	119	376	395	771
70-74	121	132	253	40	29	69	81	103	184
75-79	41	41	82	3	8	11	38	33	71
80-84	15	10	25	7	11	18	8	- 1	7
85-89	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	2	5
90-94	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
95-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 and upwards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	1,473	808	2,281	2,096	1,333	3,429	- 623	- 525	- 1,148
Total	50,482	33,380	83,862	50,296	22,768	73,064	186	10,612	10,798
Born in Commonwealth	126,796	122,074	248,870	111,269	97,781	209,050	15,527	24,293	39,820
Total	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

3. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—									
Under Age 15 ..	54,446	52,948	107,394	44,305	43,229	87,534	10,141	9,719	19,860
Age 15 and over ..	54,346	32,895	87,241	61,755	25,578	87,333	— 7,409	7,317	— 92
Total Never Married ..	108,792	85,843	194,635	106,060	68,807	174,867	2,732	17,036	19,768
Married ..	61,899	59,736	121,635	50,702	45,780	96,482	11,197	13,956	25,153
Widowed ..	4,528	8,526	13,054	4,180	5,785	9,965	348	2,741	3,089
Divorced ..	316	294	610	187	103	290	129	191	320
Not stated ..	1,743	1,055	2,798	436	74	510	1,307	981	2,288
Total ..	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

BIRTHPLACE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—									
Australia ..	126,796	122,074	248,870	111,269	97,781	209,050	15,527	24,293	39,820
New Zealand ..	1,445	1,094	2,539	1,819	1,235	3,054	— 374	— 141	— 515
Other (a) ..	5	5	10	(b)	(b)	(b)	5	5	10
Total, Australasia ..	128,246	123,173	251,419	113,088	99,016	212,104	15,158	24,157	39,315
Europe—									
British Isles ..	37,542	29,198	66,740	32,374	18,462	50,836	5,168	10,736	15,904
Denmark ..	321	72	393	347	69	416	— 26	3	— 23
France ..	142	127	269	173	81	254	— 31	46	15
Germany ..	743	261	1,004	1,647	389	2,036	— 904	— 128	— 1,032
Greece ..	428	148	576	323	12	335	105	136	241
Italy ..	1,658	318	1,976	2,151	210	2,361	— 493	108	— 385
Norway ..	306	34	340	386	40	426	— 80	— 6	— 86
Russia ..	257	154	411	463	163	626	— 206	— 9	— 215
Sweden ..	590	39	629	700	40	740	— 110	— 1	— 111
Switzerland ..	132	44	176	122	32	154	10	12	22
Other ..	1,164	313	1,477	1,585	211	1,796	— 421	102	— 319
Total, Europe ..	43,283	30,708	73,991	40,271	19,709	59,980	3,012	10,999	14,011
Asia—									
British India ..	441	215	656	748	192	940	— 307	23	— 284
China ..	1,205	21	1,226	1,601	20	1,621	— 396	1	— 395
Japan ..	1,136	84	1,220	1,599	115	1,714	— 463	— 31	— 494
Syria ..	106	84	190	29	26	55	77	58	135
Other ..	1,051	69	1,120	1,628	38	1,666	— 577	31	— 546
Total, Asia ..	3,939	473	4,412	5,605	391	5,996	— 1,666	82	— 1,584
Africa—									
Union of South Africa ..	227	221	448	169	151	320	58	70	128
Other ..	86	43	129	75	28	103	11	15	26
Total, Africa ..	313	264	577	244	179	423	69	85	154
America—									
Canada ..	209	99	308	232	83	315	— 23	16	— 7
United States of America ..	302	143	445	423	168	591	— 121	— 25	— 146
Other ..	137	81	218	158	59	217	— 21	22	1
Total, America ..	648	323	971	813	310	1,123	— 165	13	— 152
Polynesia ..	45	29	74	57	31	88	— 12	— 2	— 14
At Sea ..	115	118	233	146	135	281	— 31	— 17	— 48
Unspecified ..	689	366	1,055	1,341	778	2,119	— 652	— 412	— 1,064
Total, all Birthplaces ..	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

(a) Includes Norfolk Island, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea.

(b) In 1911 Norfolk Island was included in New South Wales; Papua and the Territory of New Guinea were included in Polynesia.

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

5. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Nationality (i.e., Allegiance) of the Population.
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

NATIONALITY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			NATIONALITY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
British	170,952	154,537	325,489	Foreign—continued.			
Foreign—				Japanese	1,121	82	1,203
Austrian	46	8	54	Jugo-Slavian	351	89	440
Belgian	12	4	16	Norwegian	142	6	148
Bulgarian	13	..	13	Polish	19	9	28
Chinese	1,122	10	1,132	Russian	108	43	151
Czecho-Slovakian	8	1	9	Spanish	64	13	77
Danish	85	17	102	Swedish	239	6	245
Dutch	537	8	545	Swiss	38	4	42
Finnish	51	3	54	Turkish	11	10	21
French	74	59	133	United States of America	261	19	280
German	166	49	215	Other	139	41	180
Greek	235	125	360	Total, Foreign ..	6,060	828	6,888
Hungarian	2	..	2	Not stated ..	266	89	355
Italian	1,216	222	1,438	Grand Total ..	177,278	155,454	332,732

NOTE.—Similar details are not available from the Census of 1911.

6. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Population According to Race.
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RACE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European Race	172,461	154,279	326,740	155,250	119,582	274,832	17,211	34,697	51,908
Non-European Full-blood—									
Afghan	66	1	67	(a) 153	..	(a) 153	— 87	1	— 86
Chinese	1,280	47	1,327	1,775	37	1,812	— 495	10	— 485
Cingalese	27	3	30	45	1	46	— 18	2	— 16
Hindu	160	2	162	549	6	555	— 389	— 4	— 393
Japanese	1,140	94	1,234	1,609	123	1,732	— 469	— 29	— 498
Malay	610	8	618	674	1	675	— 64	7	— 57
Negro	5	..	5	42	1	43	— 37	— 1	— 38
Polynesian	9	1	10	22	3	25	— 13	— 2	— 15
Syrian	36	30	66	17	7	24	— 19	23	— 42
Other	231	22	253	588	5	593	— 357	17	— 340
Total, full-blood ..	3,564	208	3,772	5,474	184	5,658	— 1,910	24	— 1,886
Half-caste—									
Australian Aboriginal ..	1,101	855	1,956	760	715	1,475	341	140	481
Chinese	67	52	119	33	27	60	34	25	59
Hindu	29	29	58	17	18	35	12	11	23
Japanese	9	2	11	5	5	10	4	3	1
Malay	9	2	11	1	1	2	8	1	9
Negro	6	1	7	12	3	15	— 6	— 2	— 8
Polynesian	3	1	4	3	..	3	..	1	1
Syrian	7	5	12	1	2	3	6	3	9
Other	22	20	42	9	12	21	13	8	21
Total, Half-caste ..	1,253	967	2,220	841	783	1,624	412	184	596
Grand Total ..	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

(a) Afghans and Baluchis.

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

7. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Occupations of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Professional	8,076	5,328	13,404	6,746	3,453	10,199	1,330	1,875	3,205
Domestic	3,870	10,169	14,039	4,319	9,303	13,622	— 449	866	417
Commercial	16,811	4,973	21,784	15,378	2,906	18,284	1,433	2,067	3,500
Transport and Communication—									
On Railways	6,131	30	6,161	4,664	9	4,673	1,467	21	1,488
On Roads	2,635	16	2,651	2,034	5	2,039	601	11	612
On Seas and Rivers ..	3,624	49	3,673	3,810	41	3,851	— 186	8	178
Post and Telegraph ..	1,433	227	1,660	1,350	271	1,621	83	44	39
Others	75	2	77	42	..	42	33	2	35
Total, Transport and Communication ..	13,898	324	14,222	11,900	326	12,226	1,998	— 2	1,996
Industrial—									
Manufacturing	15,028	4,038	19,066	12,456	3,907	16,363	2,572	131	2,703
Building	4,709	17	4,726	4,483	5	4,488	226	12	238
Earthworks	1,511	1	1,512	1,620	..	1,620	— 109	1	108
Disposal of Dead and Refuse	550	2	552	451	1	452	99	1	100
Undefined Industrial ..	6,489	181	6,670	5,033	72	5,105	1,456	109	1,565
Total, Industrial ..	28,287	4,239	32,526	24,043	3,985	28,028	4,244	254	4,498
Primary Producers—									
Agricultural	26,260	304	26,564	21,169	397	21,566	5,091	— 93	4,998
Pastoral	4,723	110	4,833	4,086	114	4,200	637	— 4	633
Trapping, &c.	137	..	137	245	1	246	— 108	— 1	109
Fisheries	2,046	5	2,051	2,921	3	2,924	— 875	2	873
Forestry	5,647	10	5,657	5,866	2	5,868	— 219	8	211
Water Supply	690	3	693	583	1	584	107	2	109
Mining and Quarrying ..	9,019	25	9,044	18,189	10	18,199	— 9,170	15	— 9,155
Total, Primary Producers ..	48,522	457	48,979	53,059	528	53,587	— 4,537	— 71	— 4,608
Independent	537	269	806	478	272	750	59	— 3	56
Total, Breadwinners	120,001	25,759	145,760	115,923	20,773	136,696	4,078	4,986	9,064
Dependants	55,480	128,910	184,390	43,913	99,554	143,467	11,567	29,356	40,923
Unspecified	1,797	785	2,582	1,729	222	1,951	68	563	631
Grand Total	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

8. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Grade of Employment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

GRADE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	8,539	661	9,200	13,285	971	14,256	— 4,746	— 310	— 5,056
Working on own account ..	19,984	2,934	22,918	12,079	2,151	14,230	7,905	783	8,688
Assisting, but not receiving wages or salary ..	1,413	85	1,498	2,449	553	3,002	— 1,036	— 468	— 1,504
Receiving wages or salary ..	76,633	19,146	95,779	80,272	15,179	95,451	— 3,639	3,967	328
Unemployed	7,671	1,400	9,071	3,606	659	4,265	4,065	741	4,806
Grade not applicable ..	61,013	130,272	191,285	47,925	100,846	148,771	13,088	29,426	42,514
Grade not stated	2,025	956	2,981	1,949	190	2,139	76	766	842
Total	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

9. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Causes of Unemployment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

PARTICULARS.	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Cause.	Cause Not Stated.	Total.
Males	3,132	2,032	367	78	102	1,576	384	7,671
Females	420	574	12	4	4	317	69	1,400
Persons	3,552	2,606	379	82	106	1,893	453	9,071

NOTE.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

10. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Duration of Unemployment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN WORKING DAYS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN WORKING DAYS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	1,313	213	1,526	70-79	232	60	292
10-19	1,136	186	1,322	80-89	123	22	145
20-29	721	130	851	90 and over	1,633	266	1,899
30-39	571	125	696	Not stated	1,092	213	1,305
40-49	322	78	400				
50-59	245	48	293				
60-69	283	59	342	Total	7,671	1,400	9,071

NOTE.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

11. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Religions of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RELIGION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	2,747	2,794	5,541	2,504	2,297	4,801	243	497	740
Catholic, Roman	33,729	30,759	64,488	31,979	24,637	56,616	1,750	6,122	7,872
Catholic, Undefined	1,152	896	2,048	3,018	2,328	5,346	- 1,866	- 1,432	- 3,298
Church of Christ	1,796	2,065	3,861	1,331	1,477	2,808	465	588	1,053
Church of England	80,725	72,504	153,229	60,707	48,728	109,435	20,018	23,776	43,794
Congregational	3,245	3,312	6,557	3,171	3,032	6,203	74	280	354
Independent									
Lutheran	865	294	1,159	1,846	645	2,491	- 981	- 351	- 1,332
Methodist	19,391	19,717	39,108	17,928	16,420	34,348	1,463	3,297	4,760
Presbyterian	15,534	12,843	28,377	15,628	11,050	26,678	- 94	1,793	1,699
Protestant, Undefined	3,281	2,458	5,739	6,182	3,789	9,971	- 2,901	- 1,331	- 4,232
Salvation Army	1,124	1,207	2,331	919	971	1,890	205	236	441
Seventh Day Adventist	598	835	1,433	420	465	885	178	370	548
Unitarian	67	28	95	103	41	144	- 36	- 13	- 49
Other Christian	1,453	1,117	2,570	1,171	671	1,842	282	446	728
Christian, Undefined	220	140	360	209	93	302	11	47	58
Total, Christian	165,927	150,969	316,896	147,116	116,644	263,760	18,811	34,325	53,136
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	1,118	59	1,177	1,703	92	1,795	- 585	- 33	- 618
Chinese	306	2	308	124	1	125	182	1	183
Confucian	182		182	336	9	345	- 154	- 9	- 163
Hebrew	1,027	892	1,919	1,008	782	1,790	19	110	129
Mohammedan	810	16	826	1,508	9	1,517	- 698	7	- 691
Others, Non-Christian	114	50	164	234	44	278	- 120	6	- 114
Total, Non-Christian	3,557	1,019	4,576	4,913	937	5,850	- 1,356	82	- 1,274
INDEFINITE	1,072	406	1,478	1,223	332	1,555	- 151	74	- 77
NO RELIGION	1,421	353	1,774	1,074	186	1,260	347	167	514
OBJECT TO STATE	1,928	933	2,861	4,547	1,598	6,145	- 2,619	- 665	- 3,284
NO REPLY	3,373	1,774	5,147	2,692	852	3,544	681	922	1,603
Grand Total	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

12. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Education of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

PARTICULARS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Cannot Read—									
Under 5 years of age ..	17,804	17,173	34,977	17,709	17,215	34,924	95	— 42	53
Over 5 years of age ..	7,516	5,708	13,224	4,815	3,509	8,324	2,701	2,199	4,900
English Language—									
Read and write ..	144,572	128,507	273,079	128,648	96,702	225,350	15,924	31,805	47,729
Read only ..	433	310	743	311	256	567	122	54	176
Foreign Language only—									
Read and write ..	2,181	304	2,485	4,371	317	4,688	— 2,190	— 13	— 2,203
Read only ..	38	19	57	303	15	318	— 265	4	— 261
Not stated ..	4,734	3,433	8,167	5,408	2,535	7,943	— 674	898	224
Grand Total ..	177,278	155,454	332,732	161,565	120,549	282,114	15,713	34,905	50,618

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

13. State of Western Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Population Recorded as Receiving Instruction at Date of Census.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
State School ..	*27,583	*25,358	52,941	18,116	16,591	34,707	9,467	8,767	18,234
Private School ..	5,397	6,902	12,299	4,476	5,516	9,992	921	1,386	2,307
Home ..	863	1,069	1,932	748	907	1,655	115	162	277
University ..	158	109	267	7	7	14	151	102	253
School—not stated ..	3,554	3,443	6,997	687	545	1,232	2,867	2,898	5,765
Total ..	37,555	36,881	74,436	24,034	23,566	47,600	13,521	13,315	26,836

* Includes 1,506 males and 1,079 females receiving instruction at Technical Schools, for which no details from the Census of 3rd April, 1911, are available.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Commonwealth Statistician.Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 26th March, 1923.